Below our readers will find the correspondence betrial Congress which lately assembled at Philadelphia. ed in two or more rates, below the present minimum price" Mr. Van Buren, it will be seen, in answering the ap- | The effect of which, carried out in the spirit of the recomplication of the committee for an expression of his views on the disposal of the public lands, takes occa- wanted them for a home at prices but little if any thing tesion to explain the motives which have induced him | youd the expenses of surveying and locating them. tion as a candidate for the Presidence.

NEW YORK, June 24, 1848.

Hon. Martin Van Buren :

States, the accompanying pledge.

## ALVAN E. BOVAY, 71 Bowery, N. Y., Chairman Nat. Exec. Com. JOHN H. KEYSER, 119 Beekman street, N. Y.,

LINDENWALD, July 20th, 1848. of the Industrial Congress, recently held at Philadelphia.was | blessings-a right inestimable to freemen, and formidable to duly received. It is accompanied by a pledge which I am tyrants only. asked to subscribe, as one of the candidates for the Presidency, that I will henceforth use all my influence, whether in or out of office, to prevent all further traffic in the public lands of the United States, and to cause the same to be laid out into farms and lots of limited quantities for the free and lands; and you also request my views on the subject in general.

communication with which you have honored me, renders connected with the subject of your inquiry. In the years odious term, 1832, 1836, 1840 and 1844, my name was placed before the country, with my own consent, as a candidate for offices in the federal government-on the three occasions first re- while the recent grand military and civic procession was ferred to for the election, and on the last for a nomination marching through the streets of New York, at the heels by a National Convention. On each occasion the right of of General Scott, a poor private soldier, recently from the elector to interrogate a candidate who asks his suffrage Mexico, was hobbing along the side walk upon his that the exercise of the veto would be proper in cases "ments, served immediately under my eye, and I nents, though occasionally by friends, to an extent not sur- tention. So goes the world. We venture to say, this or almost unanimous in the opinion that the Wilmot "throughout the day." passed in this or any other country. A sincere friend to any other mutilated private soldier might hobble on one Proviso is unconstitutional, and as we have no reasen this right in its most enlarged sense, and to a liberal exer- leg and a pair of crutches, from one extremity to the othcise of it, I prescribed, no other condition to a compliance er of Broadway, or Chesnut street, or Washington street, ern friends on this question, would be not be conwith the numerous requests of my interrogators, than that without receiving a simple salutation or greeting, exceptthe inquiries should be made in good faith, and even that I ing from an acquaintance. The world of strangers overlooked in a great number of cases. These questions and would "pass unheeding by." But should General Scott replies embraced nearly if not quite every important point which had then arisen, or which in the opinion of the interrogators might arise in the administration of the federal government, were extensively published, and are of course
still before the country. Brought together they would make
still before the country. Brought together they would make a volume respectable for its size and the proof it would af- which produces all this difference in reception? Both ford of my respect for the wishes of the people in this re- have fought with their utmost skill and courage, and one gard. I have, in addition, occupied the office of President has left a leg or an arm, and a constitution, as proofs of for four years of great political excitement, during which his sincerity. Where is the difference? Merely in cirperiod executive responsibility was voluntarially assumed cumstances; in their positions. One commands those in regard to the most important of these questions whenever | who do the fighting and gain the victory, and is worshipthe public interest required, and was not unfrequently in- ed. The other obeys in doing the fighting and enduring it why does not the General; if we are to adopt the pose the Mississippians alone had won that bloody enposed in regard to others by political adversaries of great the hardship, and is neglected. Men worship the power- interpretation of his northern friends, place this ques- gagement, but let us understand what troops were tact and ability, preparatory to the presidential campaign of erful, and despise the instruments by whom they gain tion boldly on the list of those to be exempt from the there, and who actually did fight the battle, whether 1840, when the importance of the information to the public their power. The strong have plenty of friends. The service was not so apparent.

Had my name been presented to the country under cir- We do not overlook the difference between the General

that such a use of my name by the Utica Convention was necessary, either to enable the democracy of this State to been done to them at Baitimore, or to the ultimate success of the great, if not the only apparent issue before the public, and upon the maintenance of which I believe the honor not, for similar reasons, have declined to comply with the all, and the Revolution would not have failed without application made to me by the New York delegation. Not him. This is excusable in Europeans, accustomed to being able to concur in either assumption, I did all in my view things through the medium of monarchy. But it is power, unnecessary as it may have been in regard to the inexcusable in Americans, who ought to know better Bal imore Convention, to prevent the use of my name, either The success of the revolution was due to the intelligence there or at Utica, as a candidate for a place, which, though courage, constancy and aspiration of the people, officers the most honorable in the world, did not, in the absence of and men, and women, in the field and out of it; and if

traction, and which it was my earnest desire to avoid.

descendants of men who have been my political associates and fast friends from the commencement to the termination France, Spain and Holland, and of good wishes, exhibited of my political career, believing that the use of my name as in very useful armed neutralities, in Denmark, Sweden a candidate for the Presidency was essential to the proper and Russia. Let us render justice to all. In the same support of their principles, and the maintenance of that in- spirit of worship, do our newspapers take for granted dependent position which they had been driven by the in. that the recent French revolution was achieved solely by justice of others to assume, asserted and exercised the right Lamartine, and depends entirely upon him for success, ling. of so employing it. That they could, under existing circum- Lamartine! Lamartine! Lamartine is all, every thing; stances, do this without exposing this fidelity to their old and if Lamartine falls or retires, anarchy and ruin ensue. associates in politics to just impeachment, no candid mind, Yet a hundred thousand Lamartines could have done nowell informed upon the subject will deny, and I understood thing without the blouses and the bourgeoisie, though them too well to question the good faith of their proceeding. these mechanics and traders could have done most of it I knew very well that they would have repeated my known without Lamartines. Such men as Lamartine are great wishes in the matter, if they had supposed that they could men, good men, eminently useful men in revolutions. do so with justice to themselves and to their cause. Placed But unless the majority are intelligent enough to think declaration that I should not feel myself at liberty to inter- General Scott. But in 1848, the common soldiers can pose any farther obstacle to their proceedings. I could not appreciate the Scotts and Taylors, and therefore will not cere, friends in all parts of the Union, who had entitled more depends on the many than the few; on the democthemselves to my respect and warmest gratitude, and who racy than on the aristocracy. Poland depended on its versary, than upon attending to the doings at Baltimore .- hilated. The United States depended on their democra-To the fullest exercise of their opinion in the matter, I had cy, and rose, destined to rise far higher. gling for their political existence, against injustice and at- gallant chief in such a spectacle, and sharing with his

manner and under the circumstances I have described, (and I have made the description the more full as I hope to have terrogatory into any political question, touching which my dispositions and opinions may not, with reasonable certainty, be derived from them. The subject upon which you have addressed me will serve to illustrate the truth of this Baton Rogue, but even there, the devotees to demoremark. In August, 1835, when first a candidate for the cratic principles will not vote for him. Presidency, I said in reply to the interrogatories of my political opponents, that I regarded "the public domain as a THE ELECTION .- The Indiana State Journal asks, trust fund belonging to all the States, to be disposed of for "Why is the August election so important? Don't their common benefit." That ample authority for that purpose had been conferred upon Congress. That in making such disposition, that body should act upon the principle that the people of the United States have a greater interest in an representatives of the people, where it belongs?" early settlement and substantial improvement of the public Gen. Taylor gives good evidence of this in conceallands than in the amount of revenue which may be derived ing his opinions, and telling the people, in effect, to from them. That, "to accomplish this object, the accumulation of large tracts in a few hands should be discounted in anced, and liberal facilities afforded for the acquisition of large tracts."

"go to grass, its none of your business what my principles are; I know all I've got, and that's enough!" small portions by such of our citizens, wherever residing, as This is much like dostroying the 'one man' power. themselves and their families." The substance of these

I went farther. For the avowed purpose of bringing "the many who are unable to purchase at present prices," I earnestly and perseveringly recommended to Congress to "cause mendation, would have been to bring large and valuable portions of the public lands within the reach of those who publication.

to acquiesce in his nomination by the Utica Conven- These and all kindred measures in which it was my pleasuse to participate, had the same general object in view, which do so much bonor to the persevering efforts of yours and similar associations-to advance the welfare of that portion of our fellow citizens whose capital consists in the SIR-The Industrial Congress, at its last session in Phila- labor of their hands, as far forth as that can be done consisdelphia, authorized and instructed its National Executive tently with the constitution and the spirit of our institutions. Committee, there appointed, to propose to the several candi- It was also in furtherance of this great object, and to afford dates which then were, or might be this year, before the peo- to physical toil at least some opportunity for mental culture, ple for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency of the United that I directed that all persons employed in the public works whether laborers or mechanics, be required to work only the We would, therefore, respectfully invite your attention to number of hours prescribed by the "ten hour system;" and the subject of Land Reform, and (if consistent with your the order of March, 1839, to protect the sailor before the convictions of right and duty) your signature to the pledge, mast, as far as depended upon the President, against the lash to be returned at an early day. And we solicit, at your with out the intervention of a court, was a part of the same leisure, a full exposition of the views to which you may policy—a policy which I can conscientiously say has been have arrived on the entire question of man's relation to the with me a favorite one from the beginning to the end of my

inquiry, and with no expectation that they will exercise the slightest influence on your course in the coming election -"I, the undersigned, candidate for the office of President You and your associates have already publicly selected a of the United States, desirous of restoring to man his natur- philanthropic and highly gifted citizen, on whom you intend er in or out of office, to prevent all further traffic in the pub- that he will more effectually carry out your views of the lic lands of the United States, and to cause the same to be public interests. This is the principle upon which it is my laid out in farms and lots, of limited quantities, for the free earnest desire that the whole people of the United States and exclusive use of actual settlers, not possessed of other should act, and of which I shall be the very last person to complain; for be assured that if these invaluable political institutions of ours are to be made perpetual, it can only be to express, I remain, sir, done by an honest and straight-forward employment of the Sin: - Your letter addressed to me by you a: chairman right of suffrage on the part of those who partake of their I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, M. VAN BUREN. To Mr. A. E. Bovay, Chairman Nat. Ex. Committee.

Here is what we call a first rate article, from exclusive use of actual settlers, not possessed of other the Philadelphia Ledger. It accords with our notions exactly,-therefore we like it. Our neighbors might | what he would or would not do, were he elected to "the line." The nature of the reply which I design to make to the call it locofoco, but that don't scare us. Truth is adappropriate a reference to circumstances not immediately mirable, even though it may be stigmatized by an

Worldly Justice,-One of the papers says that, weak none.

cumstances similar to those which accompanied its presentathe same course now which I then felt it my duty to the must make the combinations and take the responsible for the event. The But the circumstances of my present position are widely different, and are entitled, I think, to exercise a controlling But because much depends on him, all does not. The influence over my obligations, and the rights in this regard, subordinate officers are an important element in the work now time to give it. In one word, -it is conclusive; as we'l of the Industrial Congress as of the numerous indi- and so are the private soldiers. We admit that, without viduals who have already made similar applications to a good General, good soldiers may be defeated. But we add that, without good soldiers, the best General can do If I could have been weak enough, in the first instance, to nothing. Gen. Scott could not have gained his victories believe that it would be in my power to render services to with Mexican troops, against Americans led by Mexican the country which could not be as well or better perfor ned generals. But American troops, commanded by Mexican by others, I should not have felt myself at liberty to consult Generals, could have beaten Mexican troops, led by Gen. only my personal wishes and interests in deciding upon the Scott or Gen. Taylor. In all our battles in Mexico, while application of my friends in regard to making me again a much is due to the Generals, still more is due to the skill candidate for the Presidency: or if I could have supposed of the subordinate officers, and the indomitable courage

the motives to which I have adverted, possess for me at- Washington was eminently worthy to commend its ar-The Utica Convention, chiefly composed of men and the Nor must we forget the good fortune of alliances with but anticipate that this decision might dissatisfy many sin- follow the Ampudias and Aristas. And thus after all,

neither the right nor the disposition to object. I have there- Returning to this poor soldier with one leg and a pair fore received the remonstrances, however able, which were of crutches, we respectfully tell the committee of arrangemade, with that respect for the right of opinion in others, ments in this great festival, that, they were guilty of which honest hearts and pure minds seldom fail to exercise, shameful, unpardonable omission, in not placing all the with no other feelings than those of profound respect, that wounded soldiers they could find, in the procession, next circumstances beyond my control had put it out of my pow- to Goneral Scott, as his immediate escort. Nothing could er to conform to the conflicting wishes of friends for whom I felt equal respect and rega d. Obliged to conform my action in this particular matter to the wishes of one or the thy for his soldiers, than an escort, at such time, of any other class of friends, whose difference among themselves of the gallant spirits who followed him to victory, and was preconcilable, it affords me satisfaction to reflect that I left their blood or their limbs on the enemy's soil, a warinclined to that position of them who seemed to have the rant for the honor of our flag. And nothing could have least at their disposal, and who were at the moment strug- been more grateful to them, than proudly following their tempted degradation. Of the course pursued by those who in the honors paid to American prowess. The commitmanifest their displeasure by a resort to personal abuse, but tees must have known that invalid soldiers were in New little need be said. That delusion is only to be pitied, York; for that city sent forth many gallant spirits to our which allows its victim to imagine that a man who, for more country's battles in Mexico. Why did they not place all than ferty years, whilst he possessed a strong personal in- these brave men whom they could find in carriages, as terest in the result of political contests, had steadily pursued the General's especial escort? To prepare a splendid through floods of calamity what he believed to be the path of duty, can now, when his political aspirations are fully ier to look on neglected, was very contemptible conduct satisfied, and when the public taste in such matters has been in our estimation. But they never thought of it. Ah! so greatly improved, be deterred by personal invective from There is the fault. Such things should never be forgot-

My name having been brought before the people in the this communication regarded as a reply also to many similar Taylor ratification meeting at Baton Rogue, on July applications.) I cannot, I think, deceive myself in believ- the 8th, which is described by an eye witness, as termined that if lying, swearing, cheating, ing that I stand justified in declining, as I respectfully do, rather "a slim affair." Great preparations had been all farther explanations of my political views and opinions. made for an "immense crowd, but the whole assem-An exposure to the imputation of having changed my wishes in regard to a restoration of office, by thus seeming to make terms for political support, would of itself be a great objectiffy persons, including men, women and children, tion to answering inquires as to the manner in which I should and at least one third of that number were democrats. if elected, discharge the duties of President of the United attracted hither to gratify their curiosity." So says States. But the unprecedented extent to which I have on former occasions replied to such interrogatories, and the indications of my official course in the very office in question, will, I am very sure, be regarded by candid and liberal minds. Rogue. Bailie Peyton and several others, addressed as justifying my decision. So comprehensive have they the meeting, but none of the orators defined Gen. been, that it would require not a little skill to shape any in- Taylor's principles, furthur, than to repeat that, "he

views was repeated in my first annual message to Congress. For forty-eight years, out of sixty, Presidents have To save large portions of the public lands from speculators been elected from the slave states and during the nated in the Philadelphia convention by whig delegates thing else than "an ultra whig?" And, if a "whig' President who recommended the passage of a pre-emption law, thus in a degree adopting it as the system of the goeither from the North or South. Is it not fair then the North or South. Is it not fair then the North or South. Is it not fair then the North or South. Is it not fair then the states that cannot give him a vote, who is not "an ultra whig," cannot be a "ichole whig," while Clay and Scott had the votes which represent then how stands Gen. Taylor's whiggery! Is it a ring the states that cannot give him a vote, who is not "an ultra whig," cannot be a "ichole whig," while Clay and Scott had the votes which represent then how stands Gen. Taylor's whiggery! Is it a ring the states that could promise some support to the canvernment; and gave my sanction to one of the most liberal that the free states of the Great West should furnish the states that could promise some support to the can- streaked, striped, hybrid kind of something, or what is rets on that subject that had ever been passed by Congress | the next President !

From the Cincinnati Enquirer.

Another Letter from General Taylor. We have received the following communication the value of the public lands in the old districts, which had from Mr. McConkey, inclosing a letter from General tween Mr. Van Buren and a Committee of the Indus- been for a certain time in market, to be appraised and class- Taylor, heretofore unpublished. We insert both letter and communication, without any abatement, the and spirit of his report of the battle of Buena Vista. name of the writer being abundant authority for the Take his official report, and point to one of the Regi-

For the Atlas. to Gen. Taylor propounding three interrogatories. of eulogy-" They were highly conspicuous for their

the third was as follows: Should you become President of the United States, "Col. Davis' distinguished coolness and gallantry, would you veto an act of Congress which should pro- "at the head of his regiment on this day, entitle him hibit slavery or involuntary servitude forever, except " to the particular notice of the government." for crime, in all the territories of the United States | Col. Davis and his Regiment were from the South.

where it does not now exist!

Str :- I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt "ed great gallantry before the enemy."

your communication of the 3d instant. In reply to your enquiries, I have to inform you I have referred to these facts for the reasons I have al- that I have laid it down as a principle, not to give ready assigned, to show my respect for the subject of your my opinions upon, or prejudge in any way the various questions of policy now at issue between the political parties of the country, nor to promise what I would or would not do, were I elected to the Presidency of manufactor that field by slurged over with this cold al right to land, will, henceforth, use all my influence, wheth- to bestow your votes, because you have reason to believe | the United States; and that in the case presented in your letter, I regret to add, I see no reason for de-

parting from this principle. With my profound acknowledgements for the friendly sentiments towards me which you have been pleased

With great respect, your ob't servant, Z. TAYLOR.

Mr. B. McConkey, Cincinnati. which this question has been directly put to General Gen. Taylor saysthat he has laid it down as a principle not to promise ! the attempts of the enemy, to break that portion of | if language means any thing, not to veto the action are genuine extracts from Gen. Taylor's official reof Congress in reference to the tariff, the currency port; let him also mark the vast difference, between and internal improvements.

But the documents conflict no further. In his let- Toylor's estimation; one regiment is from the free ter to me he declines to say that he will not veto the State of Indiana, the other is from a slave State! Wilmot Proviso. In his Allison letter he intimates . The 1st and 2d Illinois, and 2d Kentucky regito believe that General Taylor differs from his southstrained to veto that measure!

The question of slavery is really the only one at

guage to refer to a matter not before him, and which distinguished coolness and gallantry ! he does not name. If Mr. Allison did not allude to Any one, to read Gen. Taylor's report, would sup-

B. M. McCONKEY. The above very important letter from General TAYLOR we find in the Atlas of yesterday morning. It is worthy of a more extended notice than we have no man can now say in candor and with truth that Gen. TAYLOR would not use the veto power to the

The Army and Navy .- In the House of Congress, July 31st, a resolution introduced by Mr. Miller of Ohio was adopted, instructing the committee on mili- being more than one half of the whole force engaged ! tary affairs to consider and report upon the propriety | Col. Bissell's 2d Illinois regiment suffered the greatof the government paying certain stoppages from the est loss-his killed and wounded amounting to 126. pay of volunteers in certain cases. This is intended The 2d Indiana stands next, its loss being 109. to meet cases in Ohio and other States.

advantage of his brother slaveholders.

and future welfare of the whole country depend, I should could, more than many men would. But he did not do laborers, engaged in the war in Mexico, on the same than half the troops, to fight the battles of the country. officers and soldiers of the army.

and mariners of the navy, who took part in the war LOR's SENTIMENT. Let us ask, whether it is the senwith Mexico was unanimously adopted.

Senate to fire the Capitol on Saturday, and which but upon these FACTS, before going to the polls. mies, they were eminently worthy of being so commanded. for an accident, would have succeeded. At the head of one of the flight of stairs in the building, was The notorious Holloway-the fellow who boasted piled a large quantity of waste paper, old maps, and in the State Senate last winter, that his congressionlike combustible material, which was set on fire by all district had not sent a single volunteer to the war this boy, and but for its accidental discovery, would i-is out might and main in his Richmond Palladium have destroyed at least the North wing of the build- for Gen. Taylor. Holloway is not only a Mexican,

> pondents of the N. Y. Sun and Herald, concur in war with Great Britain was one of aggression and stating that a letter has been received in Washington in ustice on our part, and that all the blood spiit in its from Ashland, defining Mr. Clay's attitude towards prosecution rested upon the heads of the Americans. both Mr. Crittenden and Gen. Taylor. The Sun's cor- And the man avowing these infamous sentiments and

He says that neither Gov. Morehead nor any other who rushed to the frontier to protect the people of this gentleman is authorized to say that he (Mr. Clay.) territory from the invading foe. Will not a patriotic sanctions and approves the nomination of Gen. Taylor. people who remember with gratitude the early ser-All circumstances prove that there is a serious differ- vic s of these distinguished gentlemen hoot down were naturally more intent upon triumphing over their ad- aristocracy, and fell, never to rise till aristocracy is anni- ence between the partisans of Mr. Clay in Kentucky, such a fellow when he attempts to address them !and the advocates of the election of Gen. Taylor and New Albany D morat.

> Henry Clay, stating that he had not authorized Mr. the conscience whigs of Racine county to support would support the nomination of General Taylor." thus raises its musket at one of the most prominent

eral editors throughout the State, have been seized ical carvass for the last ten years-acted as vice that the Ohio Volunteers were "a G-d d-d set of Corners, on the 4th. He can throw up his cap for steal and "who would run at the first sight of an ene- Who has changed, Martin Van Buren or this renemy!" The Federalists are all swearing to the same gade whig!" thing-from the old grey headed Tories, who sold beef to the British in the war of 1812, down to the young hop-o-my-thumbs, who are scarcely out of the charge of their nurses! From present indications "it was pretty much of a failure." The remarks of we think they are disposed to try and swear Gen. the Whig confirm us in our previous opinion, that the Taylor into the Presidency. The honest ones tried to have Mr. Clay kissed into being a candidate; and TAYLOR MEETING AT BATON ROGUE. - There was a now the rascals, who have deceived their great leader -who alone has kept them alive for years-are deor any other of the Devil's work, will elect Taylor, the country, for some time past, which states that in he shall succeed! But it will not do! "Do you mind the spring of 1817, Brevet Major Zachary Taylorthat !"-Pittsburg Post.

"Whigs to the rescue! and in the elevation of that pure patriot, who has been first in war, first in peace, fort, he proposed this sentiment:-" No more field and who is now first in the hearts of his countrymen officers from north of the Potomac .- Boston Times. -the hero of Palo Alto and Buena Vista, you will find embodied the sentiments of a Washington, the heroism of a Napoleon, and a man who 'Never sur-

We cut the foregoing from a whig paper of this man who wrote the article above quoted laughed at own language-"such an old Jackass as Taylor," is an honest man. -O. Statesman. and declared most positively that he would not put the article quoted above. And thus it is with hun- .. whig!" can't swallow-that's the question! dreds of others .- Madison Courier.

didate.

From the Vanderburgh Democrat. "No more Field Officers from North of

the Potomac." This sentiment, uttered by Gen. Taylor as a toast, in 1817, whilst a Major in the army, with the tenor ments or officers going from a free State, that he does justice to. It ran't be done. Of the Mississippi Ri-MR. EDITOR:-Last February, I addressed a letter | flemen, he speaks in the following extravagant terms wo of them were immaterial at the present time; "gallantry and stead ness, and sustained throughout "the engagement, the reputation of veteran troops!"

What does Gen. Taylor say of Gen. Lane, the

As General Taylor's reply may assist the interpre- "bravest of the brave," " the Marion of the Ameriter of the Allison letter, I offer it for publication. It can army!" Here is what he says:

" Brigadier General Lane, (slightly wounded,) was BATON ROUGE, La., Feb. 15th, 1848. " active and zealous throughout the day, and display-

What a contrast is here shown. For what reason, let us ask, and we ask not only the brave officers and soldiers, who were personally present on that field, but we ask the same question of every Indianian, should Col. Davis be so extravagantly praised, and manders on that field, be slurred over with this cold, brief compliment! The answer is readily found in Gen. Taylor's toast - " No more field officers from north of the Potomac."

The Indiana troops, one Regiment, the Second, he brands out and out with cowardice, although one hundred of them were either killed or wounded,-the 3d, the gallant Third, under Colonel Lane, and the only regiment upon that field, that at some time or other So far as I am informed, this is the only case in did not give ground to the enemy, during the day, by being draggled through the dust and mire of many

answer conflict with any thing contained in the Alli- "suppl regiment, during a greater portion of the day, son letter ! Yes. Forasmuch, as he replies to me, "and acquitted themselves creditably, in repulsing and, perhaps, incoherent.

the Mississippi Rifles and the 2d Indiana, in Gen.

for a public trust was exercised chiefly by political oppo- crutches, without exerting any particular sympathy or at-

Of Col. Bissell, 2d Illinois, acknowledged to have he says, "Col. Bissell, the only surviving Col. of "these three regiments, merits notice for his coolness " and bravery on this occasion."

receives a cold formal compliment, the other living in Why is this ! If Mr. Allison did not refer to it, a slave State, and Gen. Taylor's son-in-law, " is entithere is no propriety in construing the General's lan- tled to the particular notice of the government for his

they were mainly from the north or the south,-Gen. The conclusion is that Gen. Taylor in neither docu- Taylor's force, except 453 dragoons and artillery, was ment intended to declare his intentions on this sub- wholly composed of volunteers. Here is the official come the victims of all-conquering death.

datement:						
Whole force,	*	*	-	•		4.759
Deduct regulars,		*)	*	*		453
Leaves volunteer	٠,	*	:**			4,306
Indiana Erigade e	Title of	nand	ed by			- 1
Gen. Lane.			*		1,273	
1st Illinois, C.d.	Hare	lin,	100		550	
ad do. Col. L					573	
				-		
					2,406,	

With all the loss of life, with all these evidences A joint resolution was passed placing the officers of desperate valor, the Indianians are to be branded as of the navy, marines, ordnance corps, artificers, and cowards! And although the free States furnish more footing in regard to three months exera pay, as the vet they are only rain soldiers who do their duty CREDITABLY, and we are to have " No MORE FIELD OF-A resolution of thanks to the officers and sailors FICERS NORTH OF THE POTOMAC! THIS IS GEN. TAYtiment of the honest and independent portion of the An effort was made by one of the pages of the Whig party in Indiana ! Let them read and ponder tion.

but he is also a tory at heart-having made the infamous declaration in the Senate, that whatever others MR. CLAY'S POSITION .- The Washington corres- might think, he should always believe that the last making these infamous boasts, is a whig editor, a

The Herald gives this version of the same letter :- Which shooting the Deserters .- The Racine "Mr. Botts, has recived a letter from the Hon. Whig is in manifest tribulation, at the inclination of Leslie Coombs, of Kentucky, to say that be (Mr. Cay) Mr. Van Buren. To check the growing desertion, it of the whigs who repudiate Taylor :

GEN. TAYLOR AND THE VOLUNTEERS .- Since we "OH, SHAME! -- We are informed that one of the gave those certificates, going to show the e-timation hitherto leading whigs of this village-one who has in which Gen. Taylor holds the volunteers, the Fed- been supported for some office at almost every politwith a tremendous swearing fit. Gen. Taylor said President at the barnburning convention, at Paris thieves and cowards," who only went to Mexico to Van Buren, whom he so earnestly opposed in 1840.

The Racine Whig is very severe on the "barnburners" meeting on the 4th, at Paris, in that county. It says there were only 200 persons present, and tha nomination of Mr. Van Buren on the slavery issue, will draw nearly as many votes from the whig, as the

We have seen a paragraph going the round of now Major General Zachary Taylor-was in command at Fort Howard at Green Bay; and at a dinger given by himself, or by some of the officers of the

The charge against General Taylor, of giving the above sectional toast, has been publicly made for months, and living witnesses, who are wings, named as being present, and of having a perfect recollection of the fact. It has never yet been denied. Had it State. It is double distilled Taylorism, and one been untrue, certainly Major Biddle, of Mackanaw, would suppose that the editor never knew or thought one of the witnesses named, is too strongly attached of anything else than Taylor and Taylorism. But, to his party, to have allowed it thus long to go unsuch is not the fact. This same editor—the very contradicted. His simple assertion that he heard no the bare idea of the whigs nominating—to use his but this denial he will not give. Though a whig, he such toast, would be taken as evidence of its falsity.

Taylor's name at the head of his paper. After the We would like to have explained the difference nomination he said to us, "I shall have to support between "an ultra whig" which Gen. Taylor declares Taylor in the paper, I suppose, but d-d if I vote for he is not, and a "whig" which he says he is. What him." The reader can now judge of the sincerity in measures does the "ultra whig" propose which the

Again-what differences of opinion divide the "whig but not an ultra whig," and the "whole whig and It is a striking fact that General Taylor was nomi- nothing but a whig !" Or can a "whole whig" be any it hke .- Licking Herald.



Hog-Ocracy. Through all the varied scenes of life, Its sorrows, pains and woe, The little pigs run through the woods, Up to their eyes in snow,

The old saying, that "a silk purse cannot be made of a sow's ear," is emphatically, a trut-in. "A sow that is washed returns to wallowing in the mire." Such is the nature of the swinish multitude," and neither the tales of Hogg, nor the philosophy of Bacon, can make it otherwise.

As it is with the children of Ham who compose the Hog-Ocracy-the would be Oyster-ocracy of the land. In them we discover all the indefatigable adhesion to filthiness; all the tendency to vileness; in short, all the dirtyness without many of the virtues of pigs. We might pursue this parallel and point out many striking similarities; but, for the present, we decline the task. At another time, we may resume the subject and endeavor to do it ample justice. Our purpose now is to suggest our proposition as a theme for wholesome medidation.

"We judge of the future by the past." As whigs have been, so whigs will be. They are even now resorting to their old tricks of nastmess. Libel, and falsehood, and perjury, are rife in their midst. That

"Flinging sweet perfume on the breeze," is borne as their Labarum in the van. Again they "Hang out the banner on the outer wall;

The cry is still for war!" The banner of the brimstone streaks soiled and torn a disgraceful defeat. There it hangs, "a thing of

Taylor and answered by him in any form. Does his "They (the 3d) were associated with the Missis- beauty." It hangs - and so do some who gather around it deserve to hang. But we are growing prolix, The lesson we wish to inculcate is, that whigs are whigs, no matter by what names they designate their

party; no matter what their professions may be-and nothing better than whigis a can be expected of them. A whig is a whig, just as a pig is a pig, whether

A short-tailed pig, or a long-tailed pig, Or a pig without e'er a tail, Or a sow pig, or a boar pig, Or a pig with a curling tail.'

ing over a dog.

I. O. O. F.

CINCINNATI, July 31st, 1848. At a Regular Meeting of MAGNOLIA LODGE, No. 83, I. O. O. F, held this evening, the following resolutions, of- the blind youth of the State to the opportunity which will be at fered by Bro. John P. Owens, were unanimously adopted: WHEREAS-It has pleased the Supteme Ruler of the Universe in His All-wise Providence, to remove from among us our late respected friend and brother, THOMAS E. GREEN-FIELD; therefore,

Resolved, That as Odd Fellows and as men we will cherish the memory and many virtues of our deceased brother while life endures-regarding them as truly worthy of emulation by every member of our beloved order, and as embodying the essence of those works which follow the good man when he rests from his labors on earth

that we are mortal, and that the seemingly promised long life of the deceased brother is but another evidence that none can live always-all are liable, at any moment, to beand while we offer the tear of sympathy, and the open hand | orders must be addressed of comfort, we pray that God, who "tempers the wind to the TOMLINSON BROTHERS, Agents, Indianapolis D. J. Jace.

shorn lamb," to shed his protection over them in this their son, Frankfurt, Inhour of trial, and through all the vicis situdes of life. 83, do most conductly and sincerely return our thanks to our sending committees from each body to escort his remains to and patent rights. this city. Their conduct is another illu-tration of those cu- He solicits orders and a fair trial. 20. JOHN KELLY. during principles that all Od I Fellows should revere and therish-principles that will be found

"Faiting not when life has perished-Living still beyond the tomb."

Resolved, That the brethren composing these committees will ever be remembered by us as living embodiments of the virtues and qualities of true Odd Fellowship. Resolved, That our Madison brethren, also, are entitled to our warmest regards and most grateful recollections, for their kind offers and attention during the passage of Brother GREENFIELD'S remains through that city. Resolved. That these proceedings be spread at length upon the minutes of the Lodge, and that a copy be sent to the

Resolved further, That copies of these resolutions be forwarded to all the Lodges and Encampments at Indianapolis and Madison, and to the editor of the "Ark" for publica-

Death of Ex-Gov. Ray.

DIED, on the 3d inst., at the residence of Mrs. Gillespey, John street, Cincinnati, James Brown Ray, late Governor of Indiana, in the 54th year of his age. He had returned a few days previous from a tour to the South, on his way home to Indiana, laboring under severe illness of which he

DIED, on the 3d inst., at the residence of Samuel E. White, MARY ANN ASKEY, aged 37.

Typhus Fever.

This term is derived from the Greek word tuphos-stupor, the disease being characterized by great debility and a tendency in the disease being characterized by great debility and a tendency in the said Abraham H. Gilles in the above entitled cause, also the affidavit fluids to potrefaction. This disease is most prevalent in extreme of a disinterested person, showing that said Abraham is not a resident tion of spirits, depression and loss of muscular strength, soreness, pains in the head and back; the eyes appear full, heavy and vellowish-the tempo at arteries throb violently-the tongue is dry and parched, the breath hot and offensive, the urine crude and pale, the bowels costive, the pulse quick, small and hard-and sometimes a great heat, load and pain at the pit of the stomach, and vomiting of bilious matter ensues. Thus clearly establishing it as a type of bilious disease. When these symptoms are discovered, no time should be lost in obtaining a supply of Dr. Bragg's Sugar-Coated Anti-Bilious and Tonic pills and use them promptly, according to the directions -and the happiest results may be anticipated. They do not even require faith in their virtues, as east quarter of section 17, township 15 north, of range 5 east con-

they operate by their own intrinsic merits. For sale by TOMLINSON BROTHERS, and S. J. WADE, Indianapolis. ECLECTIC MEDICAL INSTITUTE.

Cincinnati, Ohio. THE next Fall and Winter Course of Lectures commences in this Institution on the first Monday in November, and continues four months, which is immediately after succeeded by the Spring and Summer Session, which also continues four months. A gratuitous preliminary course commences on the first Monday in October, and continues one month.

FACULTY. B. L. Hill, M. D. Anatomy and Operative Surgery, L. E. Jones, M. D. Materia Medica, Therapeutics and Bot-J. H. Oliver, M. D. Chemistry and Pharmacy.

W. Beach, M. D. Surgery and Clinical Medicine, A. H. Baldridge, M. D., Obstetrics and Diseases of Women and Children. . . .

J. R. Ruchanan, M. D. Physiology, Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprodence. T. V. Morrow, M. D. Pathology, Theory and Practice of Matriculation Ticket, \$3. Use of Library, \$2. Graduation Fee,

\$10. Demonstrators Ticket, \$5-optional. One hundred dollars paid on or before the first Monday in November next, will be received as payment in full for the entire tuition of one student—the Matriculation, Library, and Demonstrator's Fees excepted. The course of instruction embraces a full and thorough present ation of the various departments of medical science taught in the leading colleges of America; together with much additional mat ter, not imparted in any other institution, viz: recent and important discoveries in physiology, bearing upon diagnesis and practice; a more thorough and practical system of Materia Medica and Pharmacy; and a reformed system of practice, based upon extensive experience and scientific research, which combles the practioner better to preserve the vital energies—to discard the use of mercurial medicines, and general depletion, and to treat with success many medical and surgical cases, that battle the usual sources of medicine. Six or seven lectuges and examinations will be given daily. Candidates for graduation, in addition to the preliminary time of study, must have attended two regular collegiate courses of medical fectures, (the last of which must be in this Institute.) or one course after four years' practice. The Institute was chartered in 1845. The classes in attendance upon the lectures have numbered as follows: 1845-6, 81; 1846-7.

27: 1847-8, 220 It is expected that in two or three yeas its classes will be among the largest in the United States. The collegiate edifice, (corner of Court and Plum streets) will be enlarged in 1849, sufficient for the reception of 900 or 1000 pupils. Letters upon business or soliciting information, must be address. ed to the undersigned, post paid. Notes of solvent banks, of the States in which the students reside, will be received in the payment of fees. Board may be obtained in the city at from \$2 to \$3 T. V. MORROW, M. D., Cincinnati, July 29, 1848. 20-3w Dean of the Faculty.

NO HUMBUG. Selling off at Cost.

THE subscribers, desirous of reducing their stock as low as I possible before receiving their Fall Goods, will close out their present stock of Summer Goods at cost, for cash. The attention of the Ladies is invited to our stock of Lawns, Ginghams, Parasols, Bonnets, &c., &c., all of which we pledge ourselves to sell at New York cost.

II. J. & B. C. HORN, sell at New York cost. Indianapolis, Aug. 8, 1848. 20 Sign of the Big 8.

PRINTS! PRINTS! 10,000 YARDS English and American Prints, from 44 to 20 cents, at HORN'S. ATTENTION, FARMERS!

Augut 8, 1848.

5,000 YARDS, full yard wide, Brown Muelin at 6; cents-a good, heavy article, at HORN's.

Indianapolis Wholesale Prices Current. Corrected Weekly for the Indiana State Sentencl,

by J. M. LANDIS. Produce Dealer, at the Rairroad Depot. GROCERIES-BACON-per th. \$2.50/23.00 1.50/12/50 Hog, round, Brooms. \$1.00 and \$151 Shoulders. Lend, bar Lend, white, pure, 1.85-22.09 Clear sides, 3.00a3 25 Hems, Lead, No. 1, 1.76a1 Fo 3.0043.25 BEEF-per cwt. net, 2,50a3 00 Off. linseed. 0.65(0.00) CANDIES-per lb., 0.15a0.20 Oil, lard, 0.4054403.40 COTTON YARN- 0.15a0.17 1.7300.00 Oil, speem, CANDLES-per lb., Oil, Tannes' 21.75a1.09 S earme. Turnent he. 0.75a0.00 Beans, white, 0.50,60 CORN MEAL-bu., 0.20a0 25 Potames. 0.35a9.50FLOUR-per brl., 3.00a 5.25 0.50a0.00 Onioins. FRUITS-per bu. 0.07 g0.08 Cheese. Apples, green, 0.20s0.00 Butter, roll 0,0500.10 Applies, dried, 0.7 audi 60 0.021-0.041 Land. Peaches, dried, 1.2560.00 0.0000 18 Beeswax. Almonds, per lb., 0.15a0.20 0.2040.25 Ginsene, Raisins, per box, 200a3.00 0.07 40 08 Tallow, ISH-Mackerel, GLASS-per box. So. I, per bri. 12.50a13.00 4.00a4.95 8 hg 16 No. 1, halfairl. 6.75a7.00 10 by 12. 4.2544.50 No. 1, qr. brl., 400a1.25 HAY-per ton. No. 1, kits. 5.00a5.50 Timothy. No. 2, per brl., 10.50a11.00 4.0005.00 Clover. No. 2, half brl., 5.75a6.00 IRON-per 1h. No. 3, per bri , 0,00,00,04  $9.50 \mu 0.00$ 3.00±0.00 Round and sq'r 0.01140.054 FEATHERS-per lb. 0.04a0:044 Castings, 0.25a0.00 0 (Wa.012) Spings, 0.1Ea0 22 P.00a0.09 GRAINS-per bu. 0.00g0.15 0.45a0.50 EATHER-0.00a0.23 0.30a0.35Callskins, pr dz. 18.00@30.00 U. [Sail 25] 15 00a25.00 0.15a0.18Upper, ROCERIES-20.00422.00 Coffee, best Rio. 0 0-an.0-1 5,00a8.00 LIQUORS-per gal Sugar, N. O., 0.0540,057 Best Cog. Brandy , 0.00a2.50 Sugar, loaf, 0.40 (0.12) Sugar, crushed, 0.13a0.15 Best Pale Boundy , 0.00gg.371 Tva, G. P., American Brandy, 0.00a0 60 6 62 40 80 Tea, Imperial, 0.50a0.75 0.00a L 37 Holland Gin, Tea, Y. Hyson, 0.30g0 no. Old Bour. Whisk, 0.60a1.00 Old Mada, Wine, 0.00a1.37 Pepper, Saleratus, 0.0%0.09 0.00a1.37 Fort Wine, Molasses, N. O., 0.30a0 33 Sherry Wine, 0.0041.50 Motasses, S. H., 0.43a0.47Claret Wine, D.00a0.75 Tar, N. C., brl., 5.00g0.00 Midaga Wine. 0.1.0a0.50 Tar, Ftorida, 4.7590.00 N.911.8 - per lb. @ U0-0.042 Tobacco. 0.08a0.40Madder, 0.13a0.16D.00(a)0.05 Indigo. I 15a1.20 P.00ab 0.53 0.00/01.06 0.05460.06 Copperas, 0.03a0 031 13.100 of L10 U.00a/0.07. 0.0925 a0.03 Brads. Ginger, 0.11a0.193 PAPER-per team Cloves. U.Than 40 0.02141.05 Gunpowder 6 00065.75 2.00m3 25 Soap, No. 1 0.05 | 40.00 Bon. Bourds, gr. 0.0024.00 0.20a0.25 Cassia. SEEDS-per bu. Alum. Clover. 2,7503,00 0.0520 00

To Volunteers.

1.621ai 75

Wooden Buckets, 275att 00

Nutmegs,

The undersigned still continues to obtain Land Warrants or Scrip for discharged volunteers, or for their heirs or legal representatives. In no case does be charge for his own services -- no charge being made above the actual cost. This seldom exceeds three dollars; and in case THE GOVERNOR OF SOUTH CAROLINA, Mr. Johnson, the warrant or scrip is not obtained, no charge is made. We have broke his leg in two places on the 13th inst., by fall- case has be failed to obtain the bounty where all the papers were cor-

0.45g0,50

0.0001.00

Institute for the Education of the Blind. S additional accommod tions for achillars will be provided it in the buildings now in the course of erection on the grounds of the Institute, the trustees invite the attention of the friends of forded for the reception of several more pupils, at the next ression commencing on the first Menday of October next. Applications may be addressed to W. H. Churchman, netting Principal, or to the undersigned JAMES M. RAY. Indianapolis, Aug. 5, 1848. 20-4wis Ex-Editors in the State will confer a favor by inserting the

Perry Davis's Genuine VEGETABLE PAIN BULLER.

action is like magic in many cases. Over four hundred thou sand bottles have been sold in the New England States the last Resolved, That we are again impressed by this vi-itation | year. Bewate of Construction is great popularity, take imitations have been gotten up, and palmed off on the community See that a likeness of the original propaletor is on the notices. I Pamphlet of disctions and history of its origin accompanies each bottle. Get one and read it. J. N. HA titles, General Agent for the Western States, on 4th Resolved, That the widow and orphan are our charge; street, between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, Ohio, to whom all

RELLY'S IRON CARRON. Resolved, That we, as Members of Magnetia Lodge, No. Fith E subscriber is now prepared to furnish muchs and others. brethren of the several Lodges and encampments of Indian. the hardness of steet and retaining its original tongliness, Indian. apolis, Ind., for their brotherly care and attention during the directions accompany the article. Having devoted two years to the experiment and completely succeeded, he along this method illness of the deceased, and for their continued kindness in of getting it into general use, preferring it to probling in patents

> ENGRAVING DONE TO ORDER. A LL kinnds of Engraving, such as door or truck plates, pen knives, pencils, spoons, thimbles, breast pans, finger rings, etc., neatly engraved, without clarge, whose we sell the article; when we do not sell the articles, charges unusually low at W. H. TALBOTT'S.

> Draper and Tailor. Main street, Point Commerce, Indiana, opposite the Junction

THOMAS II. MUSSICE.

House,
AS opened a full and splendid assertment of ready made Cloth ing suited to this meridian, which he offers for sale on the most reasonable terms for each, or wheat at the market price. He is also in receipt of the latest eastern fashious, and holds himself in readmess to do any work in his line at the shortest notice and in the most fashionable style. Call, gentlemen, and examine for your Point Commence, In., July 10, 1848.

NOTICE TO BIDDERS.

next, of the grubbing, grading and bridging of that part of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad between Noblesville and the south end of the embankment on the south side of Fall creek. Scaled proposals will be received by the agents of the company at the Court House, be tween the hours of 10 o'clock. A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M.; and the work, in sections, awarded to the lowest responsible hidders. By order of the board. T. T. BUTLER, Noblesville, July 21, 1848. 16-4wis State of Indiana, Marion County, Sct.

IN THE MARION CIRCUIT COURT, FOR OCTORER TERM, 1848. Sarah A. Gilles es. Abraham H. Gilles Petition for Dinorce and Alimony HE said Sarah Gilles did, on July 19th, 1848, file in the office of the clerk of the Marios circuit court, her petition against the

as their fellow-citizen in the same situation, and bound to them by the strongest grationed and respect, and holding the same opinions, for entertaining which they had been virtually expelled from all communion with their old associates in the political field, I could not be interested from the political field, I could not besides the authorizing the political field, I could not besides the authorizing the final state of think, they will not be leaders. In the revolution of the state of landing the set in authorized person, showing that said Abriham is not a resident with the state of think, they will not be leaders. In the revolution of the state of landing the set in authorized person, showing that said Abriham is not a resident with state of think, they will not be leaders. In the revolution of the state of landing the set in authorized person, showing that said Abriham is not a disinterested person, showing that said Abriham is not a disinterested person, showing that said Abriham is not a disinterested person, showing that said Abriham is not a disinterested person, showing that said Abriham is not a disinterested person, showing that said Abriham is not a distinct of the state of landing the visit of the state of landing the visit of the state of landing the state of the state of landing the state of the be taken as confessed, and held as true against hir R. B. DUNCAN, Clerk. July 19, 1848. O. H. SMITH, Sol. for petitioner.

State of Indiana, Marion County, Sct. IN THE PROBATE COURT OF SAID COUNTY, FOR AUGUST TERM, 1848 Edward J. Lyons vs. Amelia Reynolds, Thomas J. Reynolds, and Joseph Lyons. Petition for partition of Real Estate.

THE defendants, Amelia Reynolds, Thomas J. Reynolds, and I Joseph Lyons, are hereby notified, that on the 11th day of July, 1845, the petitioner above named, filed his petition in the above entitled cause, in the office of the Clerk of the Probate Court of the county aforesaid, for the partition, &c. of the southtaining 160 acres. That said petition is now pending in said court and will be heard at the next term there if to be commenced and held at the Court House, in Indianapolis, on the second Monday in August next, and that unless they appear and plead to or airswer the same at said term, the petition and the matters and things therein contained, will be taken as confessed and held as true against them. Attest. R. B. DUNCAN, Clerk. R. L. WALPOLK, Sol, for petitioner.

In the Marion Circuit Court. Tresspass on the case for Standerous Words spoken, &c. N the above case, at the June term of the said Marion circuit court In the year 1848, the parties came into said court and filed the following written statement by the defendant Brown, to wit : "Freeman et ux. es. Samuel Brown.

"Now comes the said parties and said Samuel utterly denies that be ever charged the said Letito of a want of chastity, as in said declaralieve that said Letitia is so guilty.

SAMUEL BROWN, his X mark tion alleged, and he now hereby admits that he has no reason to be

In pursuance of which and the agreement of the parties, the suit In witness of which I, Robert B. Buncan, clerk of said court hereupto affex the seal thereof, and subscribe nev name at Indianapolis, this 17th day of July, A. D. 1848.

In the Marion Circuit Court. ohn Freeman and Letitia Freeman, his wife, e.c. Samuel Brown and Sarah Brown, his wife. Trespass on the case for Standerous Words spoken, &c.

N the above case, at the June term, in the year 184-, of the said Marion circuit court, the above parties came into said court and filed the following written statement, to wit: "John Freeman and Letitia Freeman, his wife, is. Samuel Brown and

Now come the said parties, and the said Sarah denies that she ever agaited a want of chastity to said Letitia, as in said declaration al ed, and she freely admits that she has no reason to betteve that said SARAH BROWN, her X mark. Witness, Hugh O'Neal." In pursuance of which, and the agreement of the parties, the above cause was dismissed at the costs of the defendants. In witness of which I, Robert B. Duncau, clerk of said court hereunto affix the seal of said court and subscribe my

name at Indianapolis, this 17th day of July, 1848. R. R. DUNCAN. PROBATE NOTICE. State of Indiana, Marion County. T the May term of the Marion Probate Court, A. D. 1848, said court declared the estate of Solomon Jackson, deceased, to be probably insolvent; creditors are therefore required to file their claims against the estate for allowance in said Probate Court

within ten months from the date hereof, or they will not be cuti-July 10, 1848. 12-3wis ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE. OTICE is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Harriet Schooley, late of Marion county, Indiana, deceased, who died intestate, have been granted by the Probate Court of Marion county, and State aforesaid, unto John Shaw. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to settle their accounts; and

those to whom the estate is indebted, to present their claims for adju-dication. JOHN SHAW, Admr. July 15, 1848. NAILS. 25 KEGS Nails just received and for sale at Cincinnati prices, with treight, at MAYHEW'S. 16-3waw DARASOLS and Parasoletts just received by

20 HEADLEY'S Life of Cromwell, just received.
June 14: 4 MORRISON & TALBOTT.